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## **Introduced by Assembly Member Lieu**

August 28, 2007

House Resolution No. 20—Relative to Check Sellers, Bill Payers, and Proraters.

WHEREAS, As California's investment and financing authority, the Department of Corporations administers and enforces the Check Sellers, Bill Payers and Proraters Law (the "Proraters Law"); and WHEREAS, The Proraters Law sets forth licensing and financial requirements, contract and fee limitations, prohibitions against unlawful and fraudulent practices, and other consumer protections; and

WHEREAS, Enacted more than 60 years ago, the Proraters Law makes it unlawful to engage in various services, including prorating, without a license from the Department of Corporations, or unless an exemption from licensing is available; and

WHEREAS, Prorating involves the business of receiving money from consumers and paying their creditors in exchange for compensation, and these services can play an important part in helping financially distressed consumers; and

WHEREAS, Only three proraters are currently licensed under the Proraters Law, numerous exemptions from licensing have been added to this law over the years, and there is a lack of licensing revenue to support a more comprehensive regulatory program under this law; and

WHEREAS, Over 50 nonprofit community service organizations are claiming exemptions from licensing under the Proraters Law at this time and are therefore operating without a license; and

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WHEREAS, Experience has shown that both for-profit and nonprofit businesses, including credit counselors, may arrange or provide prorating services through debt management plans and debt settlement plans, without supervision and oversight; and

WHEREAS, Debts are paid for a consumer on a periodic basis in a typical debt management arrangement, and the consumer's debts are paid in one lump sum in a typical debt settlement arrangement, exposing consumers to misrepresentation, mismanagement, and misappropriation of funds; and

WHEREAS, In the past five years, the credit counseling, debt management, and debt settlement industries have been subject to more intense scrutiny and oversight due to abuses in the marketplace; and

WHEREAS, Several actions have been taken by regulators and public-policy makers at the state and federal levels to help curb fraudulent and unlawful activities of unscrupulous operators; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Corporations assisted the Assembly in drafting Assembly Bill 2293 of the 2001–02 Regular Session (Chapter 779 of the Statutes of 2002) to modernize and enforce standards of accountability for certain nonprofit credit counselors claiming exemptions from licensing under the Proraters Law; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 403 of the 2003-04 Regular Session (Chapter 360 of the Statutes of 2004) made further adjustments to fees, regulations, and consumer protections that are applicable to these exempt credit counseling organizations under the Proraters Law; and

WHEREAS, Assembly Bill 535 of the 2005–06 Regular Session, which would have established a licensing program for nonprofit credit advisers and managers, was vetoed by the Governor in 2005, based on significant fiscal, policy, and program concerns; and

WHEREAS, The Department of Corporations has taken notable enforcement action against unlicensed and unlawful operators over the past few years, including actions with other regulators such as the Federal Trade Commission, to help protect distressed debtors; and

WHEREAS, The federal Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act has required debtors for the past two \_3\_ HR 20

years to undergo counseling from nonprofit counseling agencies approved by the United States Trustee; and

WHEREAS, The Internal Revenue Service continues to revoke the tax-exempt status of credit counselors that use their nonprofit status to lure consumers into unsuitable debt payment programs; and

WHEREAS, Congress has held hearings and published reports criticizing the abuses in the credit counseling industry and recommending greater oversight; and

WHEREAS, The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws adopted the Uniform Debt-Management Services Act of 2005 (the Uniform Act), with regulations including, among other things, registration, bonding, disclosure, and penalties for noncompliance; and

WHEREAS, As shown by the comments to the Uniform Act, this model law applies not only to debt management services, but also to debt settlement services and credit counseling services, even if they do not have control over the consumer's money; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That a task force is hereby established consisting of the members of the Assembly Banking and Finance Committee or their designees, with technical assistance to be provided to the task force by the Commissioner of Corporations, or his designee; and be it further

Resolved, That the task force shall conduct a study and make recommendations to the Legislature by February 1, 2008, on whether and how the Proraters Law should be revised; and be it further

Resolved, That in conducting this study and making recommendations, the task force shall obtain input from interested stakeholders including consumer groups, industry groups, and regulatory agencies, and the task force shall take into consideration the burdens and benefits to impacted parties, including, but not limited to, any economic, legal, and fiscal impacts; and be it further

Resolved, That in conducting this study and making recommendations, the task force shall consider existing California law and programs, the laws and programs administered by other state or federal agencies, the Uniform Act and other model acts, regulatory actions and funding mechanisms, published reports,

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- and other information that the task force deems appropriate; and
- 2 be it further
- Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit a copy of this resolution to the Commissioner of Corporations. 3